THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1830. NO. 94.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't, Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment. and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER.
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.
For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,
BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books,* as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise;* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 25—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d. and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

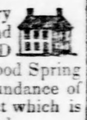
ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.



On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accommodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

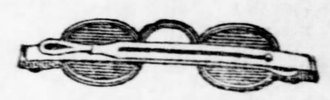
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT OF THE
Grand Solar Microscope,
Magnifying about Ten Million Times !!



JOSEPH & DEMELMAN are opening, a, Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn street from to-day, July 30, if the sun is fair, for a short time. The Microscope is one of the most astonishing instruments. It brings to view animals, insects, and objects. In vinegar, there appear to be monstrous eels, from two to ten feet long. The dust from old cheese and figs contains myriads of animals, alive.

Crystalization is one of the most beautiful exhibitions, showing the formation of the Crystals, and producing the brilliant coloring of the Rainbow.

Beside this, they have a new improvement and discovery, by which, with the power of the Sun, they can present the appearance of battles, landscapes, men and women, beasts, &c. on clouds of fire.

J. &. D. have recommendations from several members of the Congress of the United States, for powerful Opticians. They are regularly bred up to the optical line, and manufacture all kinds of Glasses to fit and preserve the eyes. They have such experience in their line, that the first Spectacles which they pick out will exactly suit every stage of the eyes. They have all kinds of Gold, Silver, Tortoise Shell, Horn, Plated and Steel Spectacles, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, Camera Obscura, Spy Glasses, and all articles in the Optical Line, for sale.

☞They receive orders to make or repair all articles in their line. Aug. 10.—tf.

THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 95 Market street, The Beauties of History; or Pictures of Virtue and Vice, drawn from Real Life; designed for the instruction and entertainment of youth. By L. M. Stretch: in two vols. 18mo. Aug. 10.—2

NOTICE.—The subscribers, partners in the firm of Sours, Spence & Kingsland, hereby caution all persons against transacting business, on account of said firm, with *James Spence,* as the subscribers will not be bound by any contract he may enter into after this date.

SOURS & KINGSLAND.
August 10, 1830—3t.

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street. Essays on the Manufacture of American silk, with directions to farmers for raising the Silk Worm. By John D'Homergue. Aug. 10.—2

ARCHER'S MANUAL.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., The Archer's Manual, or the art of shooting with the Long Bow, as practised by the United Bowmen of Philadelphia.

Also, as above, The Infantry and Rifle Drills, being a complete system of Tactics, for the use of the Infantry of the United States.
August 10.—2

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THIS essential part of a polite and useful education, taught according to the usual methods, has hitherto been a business of time, and often a fruitless study, the teacher and pupils being too much the slaves of grammar. Mr. Jacotot, in France, has shortened the way. His name wants no recommendation. Mr. Mouls, late an accredited teacher in the French University, acquainted with this method of Mr. Jacotot, will display its principles in a course of lessons, believing that assiduous study and punctual attendance will enable his pupils to speak the French tolerably well, after an interval of three months.

☞His lessons commenced on the 9th instant, and will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from five to seven o'clock, P. M., at Mr. M'Sharry's Seminary, No. 11 St. Clair street.
August 6, 1830—w3*

GOLDEN BALL TAVERN,
WHEELING, VA.

GEORGE CARRUTHERS begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Public House of Entertainment, under the firm of G. CARRUTHERS & CO. at the sign of the Golden Ball, near the Post Office, Main street, Wheeling, and hopes, by strict attention, to receive the calls of the Traveler. August 6.—3t.

An Ordinance concerning Fire-Buckets.

SECTION 1. BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That so much of the ninth section of an ordinance passed the 21st day of September, 1816, in relation to fire-buckets, as requires householders or the owners of real property within this city to furnish each tenement with two fire-buckets, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 2d day of August, 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, JR.
Pres't Common Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Clerk Select Council. [A.6.]

SPLENDID LUCK
At the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

NUMBERS drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 13, for 1830.
58, 32, 5, 51, 6, 24, 11, 39, 35.

Numbers 5, 32, 58, the splendid capital prize of

20,000 DOLLARS,

Was sold at this office, a few hours previous to the arrival of the mail with the result of drawing. Besides several of $1,000, $500, $300, and $200, to citizens of Pittsburgh, and correspondents abroad.

This new freak of Dame Fortune, establishes the fame of this office for selling prizes, on an imperishable basis. For prizes, apply, if you value wealth, to GEO. A COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. August 6, 1830.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

THE BIBLE.

Book of God! thy charms revealing,
Treasure of unbounded grace;
Teach, O, touch the sinner's feeling,
Every sorrow from him chase.

Book of Faith! that lulls the weary,
Guide the wanderer to his home;
Be a charm in forests dreary,
Where the savage loves to roam.

Book of Peace! lie on my pillow,
Gleam upon my languid mind;
I'd surmount life's stormy billow,
Never cast a look behind.

Book of Hope! to Christians given,
May thy anchor stay my will;
Promise of the gift of heaven,
Be my only comfort still.

Book of Love! that tells of anguish,
Borne by Jesus on the tree;
Let me not despairing languish,
But in sorrow fly to thee.

Come, and let me taste the blessing,
Which thy hallowed leaves afford!
Read thee, without toil, unceasing,
Volume of our dearest Lord.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1830.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

TO MY BABE.—BY DELTA.

There is no sound upon the night—
As, by the shaded lamp, I trace,
My babe, in infant beauty bright,
The changes of thy sleeping face.

Hallow'd forever be the hour
To us, throughout all time to come,
Which gave us thee—a living flower—
To bless and beautify our home.

Thy presence is a charm, that wakes
A new creation to my sight;
Gives life another look, and makes
The wither'd green, the faded bright.

Pure as the lily of the brook,
Heaven's signet on thy forehead lies,
And heaven is read in every look,
My daughter, of thy soft blue eyes.

In sleep thy little spirit seems
To some bright realm to wander back,
And seraphs, mingling with thy dreams,
Allure thee to their shining track.

Already like a vernal flower
I see thee opening to the light,
And day by day, and hour by hour,
Becoming more divinely bright.

Yet in my gladness stirs a sigh,
E'en for the blessing of thy birth,
Knowing how sins and sorrows try
Mankind, and darken o'er the earth!

Ah, little dost thou ween, my child,
The dangers of the way before;
How rocks in every path are piled,
Which few unharmed can clamber o'er.

Sweet bud of beauty! how oft wilt thou
Endure the bitter tempest's strife?
Shall thy blue eyes be dimm'd—thy brow
Indented by the cares of life?

If years are spared to thee—alas!
It may be—ah! it must be so;
For all that live and breathe, the glass
Which must be quaff'd is drugg'd with woe.

Yet ah! if prayers could aught avail,
So calm thy skies of life should be,
That thou shouldst glide beneath the sail
Of virtue on a stormless sea.

And ever on thy thoughts, my child,
The sacred truth should be impress'd—
Grief clouds the soul to sin beguiled,
Who liveth best, God loveth best.

Across thy path, Religion's star
Should ever shed its healing ray,
To lead thee from the world's vain jar,
To scenes of peace and purer day.

Shun vice—the breath of her abode
Is poisoned, though with roses strown;
And cling to virtue, though the road
Be thorny—boldly travel on!

For thee I ask not riches—thou
Wert wealthy with a spotless name!
I ask not beauty—for thy brow
Is fair as my desire could claim.

Be thine a spirit loathing guilt,
Kind, independent, pure and free;—
Be like thy mother,—and thou wilt
Be all my soul desires to see!

We have been friends together,
In sunshine and in shade;
Since first beneath the chesnut trees
In infancy we play'd;
But coldness dwells within thy heart,
A cloud is on thy brow:
We have been friends together—
Shall a light word part us now?

We have been gay together;
We have laughed at little jests;
For the fount of hope was gushing
Warm and joyous in our breasts.
But laughter now hath fled thy lip,
And sullen glooms thy brow;
We have been gay together—
Shall a light word part us now?

We have been sad together?
We have wept with bitter tears,
O'er the grass-grown graves, where slumbered
The hopes of early years.
The voices which are silent there
Would bid thee clear thy brow;
We have been *sad* together—
Oh! what shall part us now?

Miscellany.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Comparative Durability of Oak and Chesnut.—In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states that posts of oak and others of chesnut were planted in Somersetshire—when they had to undergo repair in 18 years, which is longer than oak posts would last in this country, the oak posts were found to be unserviceable, and the chesnut very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, the chesnut remained, and in twenty-five years afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of oak posts and rails, and partly of chesnut posts and rails—the trees made use of were of the same age, and were what may be termed young trees. In nineteen years, the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as to need to be strengthened by spurs, while the chesnut required no such support. A gate post of chesnut, by which the gate had swung for fifty years, was found quite sound when taken up, and a barn constructed of chesnut in 1743 was found quite sound in every part in 1792. It should seem, therefore, that young chesnut is superior to young oak, for all manner of wood work that has to be partly in the ground.

FANCY WOODS.

Even at a comparatively early stage of the arts, mankind appear to have made use of the bright or variegated colors of wood, to give beauty both to their dwellings and their furniture.—The temple built by King Solomon was overlaid on the inside with the boards of cedar:—"all was cedar; there was no stone seen;" and among the most ancient specimens of ornamental furniture that are to be met with, we find that attempts have been made to heighten the effect by the contrast of various kinds of wood. Although, both in the materials and the designs, these are inferior to the productions of modern art, many of the cabinets which are still preserved have much higher claims to notice than mere antiquity.

In all these works a veneer or thin plate of the fancy wood is laid down in glue upon a surface of a plainer description. This process is of course cheaper than if the whole work were made of the solid fancy wood. The beauty of fancy wood arises in many sorts from its being cross-grained, or presenting the fibres endways or obliquely to the surface. These different positions of the fibres, as well as their different colors in grained woods, give a clouded and mottled variety to the surface; and when some of the parts are partially transparent, as is the case with fine mahogany, the surface gives out a play of different tints, as the observer shifts his place, or the light falls upon them, and consequentiy is reflected at different angles.

In the earlier stages of the art of cabinet making, and before the forests of the tropical region had been explored for those beautiful woods which have since added so much to the elegance of modern furniture, the veneering and ornamenting were in woods of native growth. None of these have the deep and warm tints of the finest of the foreign, but the figures with which they are marked, are often very beautiful. The yew, which, with its tints, biends a certain trace of pink or rose-color, and when it is gnarled or knotty, has a very rich appearance, was the wood used for the finest and most costly works. The common veneering timber was walnut; but as that has but few of those variegations, which are technically termed *curls*, the works ornamented with it were rather deficient in beauty. The knotty parts of "pollard" oaks, and "pollard" elms, are much better adapted for the purpose of ornament; but as the grain of both is open, and as it is apt to *rise*, and as the earlier cabinet makers were not so well acquainted with the art of varnishing, as those of modern times, the beauties of these woods were not turned to the proper account.

When mahogany was first introduced as a cabinet timber, it seems to have been in the dark colored, hard, and straight-grained trees, which are now used for chairs, and other articles, in which the solid timber is preferred; and on that account mahogany was not much used in combination with other woods. When, however, its great value was known—the ease with which it can be cut, the improvement that varnish gives to its colors, the firmness with which it holds in glue, and the improvement which, when properly taken care of, it gains in time—it was found that good mahogany was much too valuable a timber for being used solid; and it began to be employed as the staple timber in veneering. Other foreign woods, some of them lighter and others darker, were employed for borders and ornaments: but mahogany was only used for the body of the work; and when it came to be so used, a great revolution was effected in the art of cabinet making. On the first introduction of mahogany, the same process was resorted to, that had before been practised with the walnut and other woods, and effect was sought to be produced by quartering pannels, forming them of *gyrony** of sectors, with the grain in opposite directions, and other fantastical and unnatural arrangements; but in course of time a better taste was introduced, and the object was to make the whole surface have the same appearance as if the work had been made solid out of the rich timber. This was one step toward the attainment of a purer style; but the continuity of the surface was still interrupted by ill-sorted additions. The breadth of the mahogany, which would in itself have been beautiful, was broken by bands and strings of other wood, without much regard to the harmony of the colors; and thus that which with the veneer alone, would have been chaste and classical, was reduced to a piece of patchwork.

The veneering, whether done in mahogany or any other wood, was at first very expensive. The veneers were cut by hand; and thus the piece cut off was of unequal thickness in the different parts, the wood was mangled by the operation of cutting, and the finest pieces, which, as has been said, are cross-grained, or have the fibres across their thickness, were always in danger of being broken. It had been found that veeners laid upon good bodies of timber, whether of the more coarse mahoganies, or of any other kind, were better, in point both of beauty and of standing without warping, than solid timber; but the cutting of the veneers by the hand was very laborious, and wasted the timber, so that, though the plan was a good one, it was expensive.

When the harder and more unmanageable species of fancy woods came to be used, the difficulty and expense were further increased; and though more beauty and variety were imparted to cabinet furniture, they were imparted at a corresponding increase of expense. Nor was it till the invention of machinery for the cutting of wood into veneers, by Mr. Brunel, that we had the full advantage of the beautiful art of veneering.

The machinery used for this purpose consists of circular saws, driven by mechanical power, and they have so diminished the price of cutting veneers, that the saving is immense. Thus, those classes of the people who, not long ago, had even the favorite articles of their furniture in deal, or in the coarser woods, which are the growth of this country, now have them in mahogany, or in some of the less common foreign woods. Independently of their superior beauty, (and that is a matter of more consequence than many would be disposed to allow,) these foreign woods have the advantage of durability, both in their structure and their colors. There are few of the indigenous woods of Britain into which the worm does not eat; and there are none of them in which the colors have not a tendency to come to the same shade, when long used, unless they are protected by varnish; while, on the other hand, the fancy woods from the tropical countries, are generally, if not universally, proof against the worm in England, and they are not apt to lose their colors. Thus the introduction of machinery, for the purpose of cutting veneers, has been a material saving both in the cost and the wear of furniture, while it has enabled the workman to extend to a surface of thousands of feet, any fine piece of timber that he may meet with, and which, before the invention of that machinery, he could not have extended to as many hundreds.

The value to which a single log of fine timber is turned, by means of the improved sawing machinery, is really incredible to those who have not witnessed the operation. Thus, when the cabinet maker has occasion for veneers, he has only to purchase a log of the wood which suits his purpose, send it to the saw mill, and he has it returned cut up to the thickness that he wishes, in a very short time, and at a trifling expense.

In the vicinity of London, there are several mills for the cutting of veneers; but we do not know that there are any in more general or more constant employment than one we have had an opportunity of inspecting—that of Messrs. Watson, at Battersea, which was set up, about sixteen years ago, by Mr. Brunel. Their apparatus is driven by steam, and consists of a number of circular saws, the largest of which is eighteen feet in diameter.—One side of those saws is a plane kept perfectly true, by a strong and well bound framework, to the circumference of which the saw is attached. The teeth of the saw are rather large than otherwise, in order that it may not clog with the sawdust, and thus tear the finer veneers, and it revolves with considerable velocity. The log of timber which is to be cut into veneers is fastened upon a frame, with the piece in the direction in which it is to be cut, in a vertical position. The frame that carries forward the log is moved at a rate which may be varied according to the quality of the timber that is cut. It has a rack on the under part, in which a pinion works. In cutting coarse stuffs, such as the soft and straight grained mahogany of which the bottom of drawers, and other internal works of an inferior kind, are made, the log moves forward, and the veneer is cut at the rate of about one foot of length in four seconds. Allowing the depth of the log to be two feet, the quantity of veneer taken off would, by one of those machines alone, be two hundred and forty square feet in an hour. Where the wood is harder, or of more value, the motion is considerably slower, but, even then, the quantity cut by one machine, as compared with that which sawyers would cut in the same time, is, independently of the saving of wood, and the superiority of the veneers, almost incredible to any one who has not actually witnessed the operation.

The circular saw of eighteen feet diameter, at Messrs. Watson's mill, makes thirty-two revolutions in a minute. We observed a veneer off a log of mahogany, four feet six inches long, by thirty-three inches wide, cut in eighty seconds.—The smaller saw, at which inferior timber is cut, has a quicker revolution, called a tumbling motion; and by this we noticed a veneer off a piece of mahogany six feet six inches long, by twelve inches wide, cut in twenty-five seconds.

The quantity of veneer that can, by means of these machines, be sawed out of a given quantity of timber, is astonishing. Those who are reckoned respectable cabinet makers do not, in general, wish to have more than eight or nine thicknesses out of the inch; but those who manufacture furniture for occasional sale, and are in consequence indifferent as to the quality of the timber, and the durability of their work, often have the inch cut into fifteen or sixteen thicknesses. The extent to which a log cut in this last manner would extend, is wonderful. Suppose a log fifteen feet long and three feet in each of its other dimensions, cut into fifteen thicknesses to the inch, it would be spread out to the vast expanse of about an acre and three quarters; and, when cut for the more respectable part of the trade, it would cover nearly an acre.—Now, when it is considered that the mahogany, or other wood that forms the most beautiful surface, is seldom that which is the best adapted for solid work, it is easy to be conceived how much advantage must result from this invention.

Veneering in fancy woods has sometimes been compared to gilding and plating, but the process does not gain by the comparison; as the covering of one wood with another is a much nearer approach to solidity than the covering of one metal with another. While the cabinet article is kept in such a state as that the glue is not dissolved, the covering of beautiful wood does not wear out; and thus, with a vast saving in the most costly material, there is the same durability, as if nothing but that material had been used for the whole. There is another advantage in the use of fancy woods on the surface; the body of the article upon which the fancy wood is laid can be much better put together than if it had formed the external part of the article. Where that is the case, dovetails or mortises cannot be wedged without an external seam; but in veneering the body of the article can be put together with every degree of care and strength, and the veneer will hide the hole.

The slightest observation of the domestic life of the middle and humbler classes will show that, within the last thirty years, there has been a manifest improvement in the appearance of the household furniture of this country. A century ago, even in the mansions of the rich, though there was occasional luxury both in the materials and the forms of their furniture, much of it was mean and ill-fashioned. There were, indeed, splendid cabinets, to be exhibited at seasons of festivity, filled with rare porcelain and laden with costly plate; but the table for ordinary use was of rough unpolished oak, and the chairs were equally plain and unornamental. The Windsor chair, made of elm, and a heavy deal table, were generally found in a tradesman's parlor, even up to a somewhat recent period. The general introduction of mahogany, and the comparative cheapness of furniture made externally of this beautiful material, (principally in consequence of the extreme thinness into which veneers can be cut,) have introduced a more elegant description of furniture even into the commonest houses. In this there is a national benefit. A taste for comforts and elegancies universally diffused throughout society, not only calls into action a great deal of mechanical ingenuity, and employs a considerable capital, but it gives even to the humblest a sort of self-respect, inferior indeed, to purer motives, but still operating to produce something of independence, and a desire to maintain the possession of these comforts and trifling distinctions, by honest industry.

But the general adoption of articles of luxury, such as well-made furniture, by the bulk of the people, has a natural tendency to make the wealthy desirous of procuring articles not so accessible to the many, and, in this way, there is a constant demand not only for new patterns in furniture, but for new materials, of which such furniture should be made. Our commerce with all the known world has enabled the dealers in wood constantly to introduce new sorts; and even our native timber, such as oak and elm, by the ingenuity of the workman, has been converted into the most beautiful and the most expensive of the articles of common use, by which the rich are surrounded. The large roots of a fine oak, have, in this manner, been rendered extremely valuable, and, when cut into small veneers, and inlaid with that skill which constitutes the art of the cabinet maker, have produced very high prices when manufactured into tables. Mechanical skill converts the commonest materials into articles of high price; and this is one of the best directions which can be given to the luxury of an age.

* A term of heraldy, in which a shield is formed in sectors from the centre.

Origin of the University of Leyden.

The University of Leyden long took the lead in the west of Europe, as a superior place of instruction in several departments of a liberal education. The circumstances connected with its foundation have much of the character of romance. During the war carried on by the Hollanders against the despotic government of Spain, in defence of their religion and liberties, this city embraced the cause of freedom, and was consequently besieged by its former masters. For a long period it held out with heroic pertinacity. The women lined the ramparts, and performed all the duties of soldiers, animated by one whose name was Kennava, a woman of undaunted spirit; she was present, with her companions, at all the sallies made on the enemy. At length, however, famine threatened to effect what the sword of the enemy had vainly endeavored to accomplish. On failure of their bread, the garrison lived on herbs and roots, and the bodies of their horses and other animals; when these could no longer be procured, they had recourse to a kind of food prepared from the hides of the slaughtered cattle. At length, when even this miserable resource was nearly exhausted, a dawning hope of relief appeared. A communication was received, through the medium of carrier pigeons, that the Dutch Government, despairing of their relief by any less desperate means, had determined to break down the dykes and overflow the country, so as to force the besieging army to retire, and then to send a squadron of provision ships across the inundation, to supply them in their extremity: the dykes were accordingly opened; the waters of the ocean rushed in; the whole surroundlng country was inundated: but, to their inexpressible disappointment, the waters rose but a few feet, so as to inconvenience but not dislodge the besiegers. All hope was now at an end; the famished inhabitants could see from their walls the ships destined for their succor, but they also saw that their approach was impossible, and the blockade was carried on more vigorously than ever.

For three weeks they still held out; at length, overcome with despair, they rushed in crowds to the Governor, calling on him no longer to persevere in a useless defence, but to surrender, and free them at least from the horrors of starvation. The Governor positively refused. "I have sworn," said he, "to defend the town against the Spaniards with my life. I will keep my oath. Food I have none; I cannot give it to you; but if my death be of any use, take my life. I shall die contented, if the sacrifice of it shall aid in protracting your defence." The crowd looked on each other in silent wonder, and one by one retired, submitting in tranquil despondency to the agonies of hunger, rather than swerve from the noble example set them by the Governor. The equinox now arrived, a season when every Dutchman who resides in the vicinity of the dykes, trembles for the security of his person and property. The storms raged with peculiar violence; the dykes that had resisted the usual pressure of the sea gave way at once; the whole accumulated waters of the ocean flowed in without obstruction, overwhelming the banks, the batteries, and the forts of the Spaniards, and swallowing up all who were not fortunate enough to save themselves by a timely flight. In the mean time the little fleet sailed triumphantly over the surface of that element which was dealing destruction on the enemy. It entered the town without opposition; the wants of the garrison were relieved, and the besieging army relinquished the blockade as hopeless. Had two days more elapsed before this providential appearance, the scanty supply of their miserable provisions would have totally failed, and the whole of the garrison must have perished. The Prince of Orange, as a reward for their unparalleled defence, gave them a choice between an immunity of taxes for a stated period, or the founding of a university in their city. To their immortal honor they chose the latter, and the university was established.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia.*

From the Montreal Herald, July 21.

THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS.

Towards the end of last week, the peace of this city was broken, in a most unreasonable and unexpected manner, by the riotous movements of a very useful and generally pacific class of the community, whose greatest enemies could never before charge them with any thing worse than a rather inordinate attachment to scandal and cabbage.—Whether or not it be owing to the march of intellect, or to any other of the rapidly progressive movements for which the present age is so famous, we cannot say; but on Friday and Saturday last, the journeymen tailors of this city perpetrated several extravagancies, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the craft.

Among other entertainments in the Circus, announced for the first of these evenings, was the "Tailor's Journey to Brentford," a petit comedie, in which the equestrian exploits of a certain famous knight of the shears named Billy Button, are immortalized. No sooner was this known than a number of Billy's brethren, with a wisdom only to be equalled by that of the sagacious fowl, with whose metal namesake they are so well acquainted, determined to put a stop to the performance. We have neither time nor arithmetic enough to give an accurate statement of the force mustered by them on the occasion; but such of our readers as are skilled in vulgar factions will be enabled to form a pretty correct estimate, when we state that there were 165 journeymen tailors in the Circus that evening. The other performances went peaceably over; but no sooner did Billy Button make his appearance than the scene changed. As a sharp, gold-eyed, Whitechapel needle, in the hands of a skilful workman, pierces a fold of broadcloth, so did the leader of the tailors rush into the ring; and as the thread follows the said needle was he followed by his undaunted troops! The unfortunate representative of their patron saint was manfully knocked down and beaten; and the rest of the audience, who were totally unprepared for such a display on the part of the cross-legged fraternity, were thrown into total confusion, and the performances of the evening had to be given up.

On Saturday evening, "Billy Button" again formed part of the performances, and the pugnacious tailors attempted to put a stop to it. On this occasion, however, the audience were prepared for them; and no sooner had one of them began the row by striking Mr. West, than the whole party, after receiving some richly merited chastisement, were expelled, and Billy Button was performed amid deafening shouts of laughter and applause. In the mean time the tailors, having procured reinforcements commenced an attack with stones upon the building, and demolished the lamps. Two of the gang who were seized by the watch, were rescued; but some other individuals having joined the watch, the tailors were routed, leaving several prisoners who were lodged in goal. Many people were hurt by the stones thrown, and one Mr. Lyman, of the firm of Hedge & Lyman, while endeavoring to preserve the peace, had one of his legs broken.

EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

The short distance which the French expedition has to traverse, in order to present itself before the enemy, has permitted the transportation of many articles, which perhaps would not seem altogether consistent with the usual hardships that soldiers submit to. It would also appear that the inventive genius of the whole nation has been called into action; for scarcely a vessel has sailed that has not had some new invention attached to it. An idea may be formed of the efficiency of some of these preparations from the following description of a *sham-disembarkation* of the troops at Toulon, in the presence of the Dauphin:—"The troops were waiting for his Royal Highness in flat-bottomed boats, mounted with artillery, which, on a signal being given, were towed towards the land, firing their guns as they approached the shore. Four companies of light infantry and sharp-shooters were distributed in the fields on the downs and along the coast. The sailors jumped into the water and dragged the boats up to the land; the bridges were thrown out, the artillery run over them, and 800 engineers and artillery-men sprang ashore, and, in an instant, the pikes with which they were furnished, formed an impenetrable barrier which no cavalry could even attempt to pass without certain destruction—the sharp-shooters and light infantry in advance clearing the ground, to give time for the battalions to form into squares." These movements are said to have been performed with astonishing rapidity; but in the late accounts which state that the expedition had actually effected a landing on the African coast, no mention is made of the success of these preparations.

Another invention, a projectile called *balle incendiaire*, is also to be employed. These balls are put into pistols and muskets of large calibre, and discharged by men who have been well exercised. The ball is so constructed, that it ignites every combustible against which it strikes. Several experiments were lately made in Paris, in presence of a Commission appointed for the purpose, and they are stated to have been fully successful.

A new telegraph, equally as effective in the night as in the day, invented by a French Admiral, is to be used for holding correspondence between the head-quarters and the distant outposts, as well as the fleet. The lights are to be employed as night-signals, and are so constructed that they may be distinguished clearly five or even six leagues out at sea. The expedition is provided with a newly prepared edible, termed *Gelatine Biscuits*, 200,000 of which have been made under the care of the inventor, M. D'Arcet. On disembarkation, every soldier is to receive ten of these biscuits, which are equal to five rations, and form a nutritive as well as a pleasant food. In the manufacture of this article every part of the bullock is used; the meat is converted into three kinds, *biscuits au buillon, biscuits a la febrine*, and *graisse*, well seasoned. The bones, after they have been deprived of their nutritive matter, and reduced into a mere calcareous state, constitute the only residue. Thus, it is remarked, "the provisioning of a whole army is, by this excellent method, placed beyond the hazards of war, and the food rendered more easy and less costly of transport, than any other portion of its composition, whether animate or inanimate."

A letter from Toulon states, that as a vigorous resistance was expected on the landing of the troops, an order had been issued by Admiral Duperre, strictly enjoining the surgeons to take with them a plentiful supply of professional instruments. The same letter says:—"It has been noticed, as a matter of curiosity, that a quantity of ornaments for the service of chapels have been embarked. Every division takes a chapel with it." The failure of an expedition, so well provided as this appears to be, can hardly be expected: and it is hoped that ere long we shall hear that this kingdom of pirates and robbers has been swept from the earth.—*Baltimore American.*

Lord Londonderry, in his recently published Narrative, says—"Both the movements beyond the passes and the attack on Dresden were undertaken against the advice of Gen. Moreau. His conduct and demeanor since his arrival at the army, had been generally spoken of in the highest terms, and he was the greatest loss the army could have sustained. His heroism was truly great; after the fatal shot he spoke to the Emperor with the most perfect self-possession, never uttered a groan, and smoked a cigar the moment after the shot had struck him."

This was truly characteristic of Moreau, whom we intimately knew in this country, and highly respected. He was wrong in consenting to act against his countrymen, under any circumstances; but we are sure that he was swayed by patriotic motives in yielding to plausible suggestions from others, and the most positive and satisfactory assurances in favor of his country. Had he remained here, he could have returned to France, after the downfall of Napoleon, to enjoy general regard, and to occupy the highest military posts, if willing to accept them. We do not recollect to have seen any book of history or memoirs, in which justice is done to the life and character of this celebrated commander, and *honest man*. He possessed the noblest qualities of a soldier, and a vigorous and active mind, which, however, he cultivated or employed but little beyond the professional sphere. On military subjects he was always instructive and interesting, and often most impressively eloquent.—*National Gazette.*

We learn with great pleasure that the Rev. C. Stewart, whose work on the Sandwich Islands is so generally known and esteemed, is about to prepare a volume for the public, wherein he will give a full account of the recent most extensive voyage of the ship of war *Vincennes, Captain Finch*, in which he sailed as Chaplain. The materials for the present work are more ample and curious than those of the former; and Mr. Stewart is every way competent to the task of digesting them into an instructive and entertaining book. The Vincennes, with her very intelligent and popular commander, sailed from Valparaiso, as soon as his instructions were received from the Navy Department, for the Marquesas, where the natives were found nearly in the same state as they were when Commodore Porter visited them—waging ferocious war with their neighbors.

The Vincennes proceeded to the Island of Otaheite, and thence to the Sandwich Islands. The English missionaries are said to have been comparatively unsuccessful among the Otaheitans; but the Americans have produced a great and most beneficial revolution in the morals and habits of the people of the Sandwich Islands. Here, Captain Finch found American property to the amount of seven millions of dollars in deposit and afloat. He received and entertained the King on board of his ship, and carried him to such places within his own dominions as he wished to visit. The gentlemen savages—(Messieurs les Sauvages)—were attired according to the latest London fashions, and the ladies wore bishop's sleeves and other modish articles of dress. To confirm the friendly dispositions of the ruler and his subjects, towards the United States, was a proper policy.

The Vincennes then went to Canton, and in returning home touched at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. Captain Finch saw the tenement in which Napoleon expired, (Plantation House:) it is inferior to our common farm houses, and the room where the mighty conqueror breathed his last is now a cow stable, the entrance to which is obstructed by a dung heap. We could wish that the authorities of St. Helena had exerted some magnanimity as to the dwelling.—*National Gazette.*

The Charlottesville (Virginia,) Advocate pronounces, without scruple, the letter which the Literary Subaltern gave to its readers as having been written by Thomas Jefferson to a distinguished manufacturer and capitalist of Massachusetts, to be a *forgery*.

The Providence Herald of Saturday says:—"The letter, which has been the rounds of the newspapers, said to have been written by Mr. Jefferson in praise of Henry Clay, as we stated in our last paper, is generally believed to be a sheer fabrication, got up to see how far public credulity might be played upon. A gentleman a few days since called on the person who has declared he was in possession of the original, and that it should 'be exposed to the observation and scrutiny of any gentleman who may be disposed to see it,' and expressed a desire to examine it. *The request was denied*—it was *not to be seen*. We repeat, the letter is a sheer fabrication."

The Literary Subaltern re-asserts the genuineness of the letter of Mr. Jefferson—speaking in such favorable terms of Mr. Clay—and adds, that the letter shall be sent on to Richmond in a few days, "to the confusion of all those slanderers who have endeavored to dispute its authenticity."

Charles Carroll is the only one of the signers o the Declaration of Independence, who survives to the present time. James Madison, the only one of the Convention in 1787, which formed the Federal Constitution. Paine Wingate, the only one of the first Senators of the United States, when the federal government was organized at N. York, April, 1789—and Egbert Benson and Mr. Madison, the only two Representatives in the first Congress, at the same period, who are living. Mr. Madison was also a member of the old Congress, in 1781.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Longevity of Vegetables.—The vital principle of vegetables, it is well known, may be preserved for a great length of time; but the following instance, which we find mentioned in an abstract of a lecture delivered in London by a professor of Botany, seems scarcely credible. It is stated that a bulbous root, which was found in the hand of an Egyptian mummy, and in which situation it had very probably been for more than two thousand years, germinated on exposure to the atmosphere, though, when discovered, it was apparently in a state of perfect dryness. The root, it is said, was subsequently put into the ground, where it grew with readiness and vigor.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

To inculcate a love of the Union, to cherish the most devout reverence for its blessings, to frown upon every attempt to dissever it, is the solemn duty of every citizen; not merely in politics, but as a moral lesson, to be taught by a father to his children, amidst his household gods, by his fireside, and at the sacred altar. Such ought to be the determination of every one who feels the pride of an American, the virtue of a patriot, and the dignity and happiness of man.

MARRIED, at Cheltenham, Eng. *Richard Pain*, to *Maria Mark*. The age of the bride does not exceed thirty years, though this is the third time she has been married.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

What! twice a widow—thrice a wife,
And yet so young!—'Tis plain
That poor Maria, all her life,
Has been a *Mark* for *Pain*.

Cupid, his archer's skill to show,
Once offered *Pain* his darts and bow,
To shoot against him, in the dark:
Cupid shot twice; his arrows sped,
But straight recoil'd, unbarb'd and dead,
While *Pain*, in triumph, hit the *Mark*.

"Woman's a riddle" seer or clerk
Would try to solve in vain:
True woman, thus, Maria Mark
For Pleasure flies to *Pain*.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, cc. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3 a 3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2½a3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	8
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a5
Biscuit, sea, b	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†		8d 6½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6½
Copperas	3½ a 3½†		4d 8
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	60
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13a14½†	Onions, bushl.	8 a 10
Cotton Wool	10½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3½
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2½
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2 75a$2 87 †	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5†
herring,	6 50a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	8½a9
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	15a17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½§	Salt,	$2†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2½a3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5§
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a 81*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2¼ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a110†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.§
blooms, Jun.	$80a85†	new	21a22§
rolled	100§	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering, do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,500		1,500
1	1,048		1,048
4	1,000		4,000
4	400		1,600
5	300		1,500
5	200		1,000
11	200		1,650
50	100		5,000
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	20		1,020
102	12		1,224
1581	8		12,648
11474	4		45,900

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $102,660

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. August 3, 1830.

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DAVID

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1830.

Our account of the conventions at Butler appears not to have given satisfaction to any of the parties concerned in them; and yet its correctness seems to stand the test of scrutiny.

J. B. Butler, one of the convention of three, first makes a sweeping charge, that our account was *incorrect:* but when he was challenged to point out the inaccuracies, with that kind of effrontery which characterizes men who have lost *"the unphilosophical habit of blushing,"* he abandons all claim to veracity, and endeavors to turn the whole matter into jest.

We are not surprised that a man who boasts of having got rid of the *last remaining, lingering evidence* of purity of heart and integrity of purpose, should act in this manner. Saturninus, Cataline, or William Cobbet—all of whom had probably lost the "habit of blushing"—would, under similar circumstances, have acted in the same way; while *honorable men* would either have had manliness enough to justify, and endeavor to maintain the *truth of their assertions*, or justice and honor enough to acknowledge their *falsity.*

David Lynch also finds fault with our account of the part he bore in one of those memorable conventions. While we acknowledge that his charge is put forth with a manliness, directness, and precision, entirely different from the course of the *unblushing interloper*, yet we must say that it carries its own antidote with it. In the commencement of his letter, he copies that part of our statement with which he finds fault, in the following sentence, the words italicised being correctly copied from the Gazette:—

"It is there said that I *rose and gave Mr. Forward such a character as no honorable man would wish to possess.*"

If our account were incorrect, we could say truly that all our information was received from J. B. Butler and David Lynch, and that we repeated it as we had received it. But David Lynch seems only to differ with us as to the kind of character an *honorable man would wish to possess.* He seems to think that *political character*, like Mr. Butler's *veracity*, is a mere *trifle*, and that *private* character alone is valuable.

The following is the concluding sentence of Mr. Lynch's letter. We give it without further comment than this:—Mr. Lynch asserts that Mr. Forward *deserted* Mr. Crawford, whom he had recommended to the people, and came out for General Jackson, not *from any change of opinion* in relation to those candidates, but *"for the purpose of being elected to Congress;"* thus assigning a *base motive* for an act which *may* have been *disinterested and praiseworthy.*

"I made the convention of which I was a member acquainted with these *artifices*, as far as I was then acquainted with them; and I accordingly opposed the nomination of Mr. Forward. I likewise stated that Mr Forward had gone into caucus in 1824, and voted for W. H. Crawford, *came home and found Gen. Jackson the most popular; deserted the man he had recommended to the people, and came out for General Jackson, for the purpose of being re-elected to Congress. Since his defeat he has been so prudent as to conceal his sentiments on the subject of the Presidential election.* I did state that I thought such a man a *dangerous politician*, but as respected Mr. Forward's private character, I said not a word upon the subject.

DAVID LYNCH."

The editors of the Beaver Republican ask us why the *Democratic* Anti-Masonic convention nominated two *Federalists* for Congress. We do not profess to be in the confidence of that convention, but, for the satisfaction of the inquirers, we will give some reasons which *may* have operated in producing the nomination of Messrs. Denny and Ayres, but must first make a few remarks.

We have never heard that the Anti-Masonic party were called *Democratic*, and would just as soon expect to hear the editors of the Republican talk about the *Democratic* working men's party: Nor have we ever heard that William Ayres was a *Federalist*. On the contrary, we believe him to be just as much a Democrat as Forward or Gilmore. Mr. Denny has certainly not been more a Federalist than Mr. Shannon: so that, in point of Democracy and Federalism, these two tickets are equal.

Now for the reasons which *may* have operated upon the convention. As to Mr. Denny—In the first place, he is Anti-Masonic: Secondly, he is honest and efficient: Thirdly, he was a very *active, industrious*, and *useful* representative of this county in the legislature: Fourthly, the editor of the Statesman says, (and even he may be believed when he speaks of an opposing candidate,) that his course, during the last session of Congress, was *"independent, manly, and even spirited:"* Fifthly, he is *popular*, as was fully proved last fall, by his receiving a majority of twelve hundred votes in a *single-handed contest* with Mr. Stevenson—and Mr. Logan knows that this is an important consideration in selecting a candidate: Sixthly, he was the choice of Allegheny county.

As to Mr. Ayres—The *first, second*, and *fifth* reasons which we have assigned, may have operated, and probably did operate, in his favor; and another was, that there was no person opposed to his nomination. He was the only candidate before the convention, from the counties of Beaver, Butler, and Armstrong. This alone would seem to be a sufficient reason for his nomination. If there had been an *interloper* in that convention, as there was in the *working men's* convention, and as many greedy candidates as there was among the working men—and if the members of that convention had been disposed to treat their constituents with as much contempt as did Messrs. Adams and Logan, then Mr. Shannon or Mr. Gilmore might have been selected instead of Mr. Ayres. Another reason, perhaps, was, that Mr. Ayres is certainly equal, in point of talent, to either Mr. Shannon or Mr. Gilmore.

We hope these reasons, which *may* have operated, will be satisfactory to the editors of the Republican. Will those editors now reciprocate the favor, and answer us two questions?—Who are *working men* according to the views of those editors?—Who are *not* working men?

For the Gazette.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The architecture of Pittsburgh will soon have much to boast of, in the completion of the University building, and the erection of the noble and spacious Chapel upon Grant's Hill. The latter is beginning to crown, with its beautiful gothic ornaments, a commanding site, almost in the heart of the city: the former, with all its chaste and classic elegance, is buried—the only tasteless part of it, the cupola, which should have been a dome or nothing, being the only part seen from a distance.

While this really fine building is hid in a narrow street, we see another Seminary, with no claims to beauty, going up on the summit of a most elevated and conspicuous eminence, and occupying what should have been reserved for some great monument of the arts—an insular hill, or natural mound, two hundred feet above the river, situate at the head of the Ohio, and in the centre of the valley of Pittsburgh. Fortunately the ground belonged to the public: it was given to the Theolgical Seminary: every body acquiesced, thinking the Seminary would be an ornament to the place, and many subscribed with that belief. The original plan was indeed handsome; but I am sorry to learn that the building committee have decided on dispensing with the only feature in the plan which gave it any pretensions to elegance—*the portico.*

Could not the builder be allowed so to go on with the plan, as to enable the portico or columns to be added at some future day, if the funds be not adequate at present to complete it with that noble embellishment? X.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Italy, Putnam, at New York on Thursday morning, brought Liverpool papers to the 26th June.

The Meteor steam boat arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of June from Corfu. She passed close by Algiers on the 8th of June, and exchanged signals with the British and American Consuls on shore.

The King.—The Times of the 24th says, "the intelligence from Windsor is distressing. The moment of the dissolution of our beloved Monarch is very near."

The Globe of the same evening does not contain a bulletin of that day, but the editor remarks that the public are hourly expecting the sad intelligence of his Majesty's death.

"Windsor Castle, June 23.—The King's cough continues, with considerable expectoration. Majesty has slept at intervals in the night, but complains of great languor to-day."

It is mentioned that distress has again manifested itself in Ireland; employment and food are both scarce, and in some instances outrages have been committed under the strong excitement of *hunger.*

Albania is said to be in a state of open warfare, and the adjoining provinces filled with dismay.

The English papers give accounts of the French army before Algiers having carried several batteries at the point of the bayonet, and that the heights in front of the city were occupied by the French troops. They consider the fall of the pirates as certain.

Immediately on the landing of the advanced guard, the first battery, mounting six guns, was carried at the point of the bayonet. As this battery commanded the bay, the re[mainder] of the a[rmy] was covered in its de[bar]kation. When the army had completed the land[ing], several other batteries were carried, and the heights in front of the peninsula were occupied by the French troops.

The Cabinets of London, Paris and Vienna, have according to the *Quotidienne*, signified to the Emperor of Brazil, that they will not consent to the establishment of a Constitutional Government in Portugal. They hint that Dona Maria might marry her uncle, as she would, in that case, be queen, and her heirs entitled to the throne.

From the Tobago Gazette we learn that the Governor had, to remove all doubt, signified to the houses of legislature, that the act for relieving his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects extended to the colonies.—*Balt. Amer.*

By the brig Navarre, from Hamburgh, the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette have received papers to the 18th June.

An article under the head of Odessa, May 26th, holds out hopes of a continued good understanding between Russia and Turkey. It is added that since the navigation of the Black Sea has been made free, the trade of Odessa has increased, and that in that port now wave the flags of all nations. The Greeks especially are endeavoring to renew their old commercial connexions, and have already made several establishments. Commodities of every description are sent into Asia. In wool, the landholders have bestowed great expense, and in breeding sheep, the Russians are now pronounced equal to the Germans. An establishment made by a Swiss for the introduction and improvement of fruit-trees, and which had languished for a time, is now in a very flourishing condition.

The opening of this navigation to the ships of all nations, will, it may rationally be expected, spread commerce and civilization through all the countries in the neighborhood of the Black Sea.

Under the head of Warsaw, it is stated that the monument of the Emperor Alexander will cost six millions and a half of Polish guilders.

The population of Poland amounted at the end of the year 1831, to 4,088,000 souls, exclusive of the military.

In the period of five years, the increase was 333,983. The number of births exceeded the deaths 281,330. The rest of the increase (or 102,623) was from immigration. Of this population 887,592 reside in towns, and 3,200,707 in country places. The Jewish population was 384,763, of whom 308,578 resided in the towns, and 25,685 in the country. In Warsaw alone there were 30,556 Jews.

The number of looms in Poland in 1823, was 3500; yards of woollen cloth woven, 3,700,000.—The census in 1828 showed an increase of 1853 looms, and 3,586,574 yards of cloth.

From the New York American.

Letters have been received by the Don Quixote, which put beyond doubt the confirmation of a Treaty with the Porte, by which the navigation of the Black Sea is secured to this country. We ourselves had an opportunity of conversing last evening with an intelligent gentleman, just arrived from Constantinople, who stated, in substance, what is contained in the following letter, which appeared in the Journal of Commerce this morning:—

SMYRNA, April 28th, 1830.

It is now ascertained beyond all manner of doubt, that a treaty was signed at Constantinople on the 13th inst., which places American vessels on a footing with the most favored nations in the Turkish ports. It is said that the bearer of despatches is now on his way from the capital to this city, and on his arrival at Commodore Biddle will proceed in the Lexington, and the American Consul will proceed over land, to the capital, for the purpose of signing this document.

From many articles which I have seen published in the American papers, one is led to suppose that the merchants in the United States have a wrong idea of the Trade of the Black Sea, and as it is now opened to their enterprize, it will be well to give them a little insight into this business, which "it was confidently thought would give a profitable employment to hundreds of American vessels."

It may be well to state that if the Americans attempt to drive the Austrians, Genoese, French and English out of the freighting business from Odessa to Constantinople, that immense sums of money will have to be lost by them before they effect their object.

The Genoese and Austrians can man and sail their vessels at half the expense of the Americans; their wages for seamen are $5 per month, while those of Americans are 9 to 11; their men live on fish and olives, while ours live on the best of salt provisions; their men drink water or sour wine, while ours drink the best of New England or Jamaica rum. These items will be sufficient to show wherein the Austrians and Genoese will sail their vessels cheaper and take freight lower than Americans can possibly do, without losing money.

There are at all times so many vessels lying idle here, that their masters or consignees are willing to take a freight of $40 from this city to Odessa or Constantinople. Can the Americans do this without losing money! At this time the above sum cannot be procured, as vessels are arriving here daily from both of the above named cities in ballast.

If I had time much more could be said which would satisfy the American merchants, that it would be better for them to have their vessels at home than send them here, without the least prospect of procuring a freight which would cancel their expenses. AN AMERICAN

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Extract of a letter, to a house in Baltimore, received by mail of the 4th inst. by the ship Bengal, arrived at Boston, dated

"GIBRALTAR, June 25, 1830.—We have in town a rumor of the taking of Algiers, with a loss of 5000 French, which, if confirmed before the closing of this, you shall be advised of such particulars as may be received."

It is again very strongly reported that France has purchased the services of the Pacha of Egypt, for the reduction of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. According to the report, the Pacha is to furnish 20,000 cavalry and 16,000 infantry.

The Boston Palladium says, "We learn from the passengers in the Bengal, that intelligence was received at Gibraltar, the day before she sailed, that the French had taken possession of the heights which command Algiers, fired the city in four places, and were about to enter it.

Advices from Constantinople of the 25th May state that the negotiations between Count Orloff and the Reis Effendi, relative to the treaty of Adrianople, are at length terminated. He has granted to the Porte a remission of three millions of ducats. The debt now amounts to eight millions, of which one million is to be paid in six months, and another in May, 1831, when the Russians will evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia.—The remaining six millions are to be paid in six years, during which time the Russian army is to occupy Silistria and a small district of Bulgaria. The Porte is moreover allowed to pay a part of the contribution in ship timber, wool and cotton. Mr. Orloff was about to return to Russia.

Mr. Goldschmidt was at Constantinople, whither he had been sent by Mr. Rothschild to treat for a loan.

Champollion is about to publish an account of his researches and discoveries in Egypt, during the expedition from which he has just returned. Nothing, it is said, can be more interesting than the identity of the facts recorded by Moses, Herodotus, Manetho, Tacitus, &c., and established by the discoveries of Champollion.—*French paper.*

While His Excellency Gov. Van Scholton was in this city, he called on one of our most respectable commercial houses connected with the trade of St. Croix, to obtain information as to the benefits likely to result to that island from a reduction of duties on its products, when imported to the U. S. He was informed that a reduction on sugar would be highly advantageous: but that a reduction on rum would be of no importance, as the consumption of St. Croix spirits had in effect ceased in the U. States in consequence of a change in the habits and customs of the people. *Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. Barton, an Englishman, and professor of Mathematics, now residing at Brussels, has invented a portable sun dial of a very simple and ingenious kind. The hours of the morning and afternoon, a scale of the Sun's declension, and the months of the year, are marked on a single piece of pasteboard. These indications are placed in a certain order; a small gnomon cut out on the pasteboard, throws a shade on a point of the dial, when it is held to the sun in a given position. A movable piece of thread fixed to a small piece of lead moves on the surface, and marks the hour. A printed explanation is added to the dial, which points out clearly the method of using it. It serves to ascertain not only the hour at a given moment of the day, but also to find the time of the rising and setting of the Sun, the days on which the Sun enters the different signs of the zodiac, which the northern and southern declension of that luminary.

A private letter from Berlin mentions the recent arrival in that city of a Spaniard coming from Siberia, where he had been sent as a prisoner of war in 1815. He had almost forgotten his mother tongue, and it was with difficulty he could make himself understood by the Spanish ambassador at Berlin. He stated that he left in Siberia several hundreds of his fellow slaves, living in caverns, and dreadfully mutilated by the peasants.

It is stated in the New York Daily Advertiser, on the authority of recent letters from Madrid, "that no idea is at present entertained by Spain of sending any expedition to America. Every thing appears to confirm the opinion. The naval force at Havana has been reduced. The Casilda and Guerrero frigates have arrived at Cadiz, and are to be laid up. The Soberano was expected soon, and it was supposed will be treated in the same manner. Our brethren of Mexico, therefore, we think, may consider themselves as secure from any attack for some time."

A traveler to Montreal says:—the first object which attracts and long monopolizes attention, is the sublime and elegant cathedral, built as is most of the city, with their admirable hard and smooth lime-stone, which splits like our granite, and is far more easily hammered. In this cathedral sometimes assemble a congregation of seven or eight thousand, and three or four thousand more might be contained in it; it doubtless exceeds any church on the continent of America, unless it be one at Mexico. In exterior it is not surpassed by any one in France; in the interior, those of Rouen and Notre Dame have the advantage.

Suicidal Club.—Dr. Casper, in an article in the *Revue Britannique*, states that there existed some time ago in Prussia a club of suicides, composed of six persons, who not only avowed to destroy themselves, but also to make proselytes. They did not succeed in the latter respect, but all gave proofs of their own sincerity. The last of them blew out his brains in 1817. The same writer states that a similar club is reported to have existed not long ago in Paris. This was composed of twelve members, one of whom was to be selected every year for self-destruction.

A sharp Sight.—The editor of the Daily Troy Sentinel makes mention of a scythe belonging to Mr. Oliver Jewell, so sharp that even its shadow, as it hung on the limb of an apple tree in the bright sun, cut a man's foot half off!

Census of Baltimore.—We have obtained, says the Baltimore Patriot, a statement of the enumeration for this city, which, though not official, may nevertheless be relied on as correct. The city is now found to contain 80,519 inhabitants. Its population in 1820 was 62,738: increase in ten years 17,781.

Colonel John Houghton, of Green county, Geo., has invented a new and valuable improvement on Mills, by which the wheels are operated on by the force of the current of a river or creek, without the construction of dams.

Cannel Coal.—A bed of this valuable kind of coal, very similar to that found in Lancashire, England, has been discovered in Guernsey county, Ohio, near the town of Cambridge. A letter from the Hon. Judge Tappan to Professor Silliman, states that the bed in which it is found appears to extend into the hill horizontally. The coal is compact and hard, and difficult to quarry. When burned in a grate it gives a clear light and leaves less residuum than common coal.—*Balt. Amer.*

A slip from the office of the New Orleans Bee, of the 18th ult. mentions that complete returns of the election for a Governor in Louisiana had been received. The votes were, for Mr. Bienvenu Roman, 4634; Mr. Hamilton, 2693; Mr. Beauvais, 1480; Mr. Randall, 475.

The illustrious personage in Prussia, who was stated to have embraced the Protestant faith, is the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, now Princess Royal of Prussia. Her abjuration of Catholicism took place on Ascension-day, in the chapel of the King's palace.

Barbary States—In old times the Salle Rover struck such terror in those who traded in the Mediterranean, that constant donations and bequests were made to different societies for forming a fund to purchase Christian captives from slavery. It is a fact, that the London Ironmongers' Company have a fund at this day, of more than 500,000 dollars, accumulated for this express object. A legal question will arise as to the application of this sum now that Christian captivity in the Barbary States has entirely ceased.

By a table accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, at the late session, it appears that silver coins have been diminished in value, during the last five hundred years, in the ratio 3 1-11 to 1, and gold coins nearly as 3½ to 1. It may be remarked that, within the same period, the silver coins of France and Spain have been debased in the ratio of about 17 to 1.

It is stated that the harvest in the province of Holstein is not very promising.

It is stated that in Great Britain and Ireland there are in connexion with the Sunday School Union, 9,895 schools, 97,747 teachers, and 1,019,576 scholars, being an increase last year of 567 schools, and 40,800 scholars.

Missionaries.—The Rev. Messrs. Wm. Ramsey, Wm. Hervey, and Hollis Read, sent out to Bombay by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and the Rev. John Taylor Jones, sent out to Barmah by the Baptist Board of Missions, lately embarked at Boston, with their wives, on board ship Corvo, Capt. Spaulding, for Calcutta. A large number of citizens assembled to witness their departure. A hymn was sung at the wharf, and an impressive prayer offered by the Rev. Samuel Green, of Boston.

Mathematical Wind.—The late Professor Vance, one morning, (several trees having been blown down the night previous,) meeting a friend in the walks of St. John's College, Cambridge, was accosted with "how d'ye do sir? Quite a blustering wind this." "Yes," answered Vance, "'tis a rare mathematical wind." "Mathematical wind!" exclaimed the other, "how so?" "Why," replied Vance, "it has extracted a great many *roots.*"

Singular Elopement.—A curious circumstance happened on Monday. A sawyer in Churchstoke married a lady at the Maidstone. In the afternoon the bride put on her bonnet, and said she would take a bit of bridecake to a neighbor, about a hundred yards off. The new husband asked if he should accompany her, and she replied "No, I shall be back directly." The new husband waited until four o'clock the next morning, but she never returned.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

Captain Hussey, of the ship Minerva, who left Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the 8th of June, informs the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, that in coming out of the harbor, about the usual time of the arrival of the London mail, he heard heavy guns on shore, which he thinks were very probably occasioned by the receipt of intelligence announcing the death of the King. They mention the circumstance, without attaching to it any particular importance.—*Balt. Amer.*

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

Gurney's Steam Carriage.—Mr. Gurney has travelled from London to Birmingham in his celebrated carriage without difficulty, and purposed being in Liverpool last evening—crowds assembled at Birkenhead to meet him, but he had not arrived when the last boat crossed the river.

A material improvement has taken place in the demand for iron, and the manufacturers in Warwickshire confidently anticipate another advance.

Flaxseed.—The Londonderry Journal states that the quantity of flaxseed sold in that neighborhood during this season was 8000 hhds.

The Universal says, the garrison at Algiers consists of 9,000 men, about 6,000 of whom are Janissaries, who ought to be counted at something.—The garrison, the editor thinks, may hold out 10 or 15 days. The hordes in this country are not to be feared by French soldiers; and the intelligence circulated among them will detach many of them. Precautionary measures would occupy the army several days. The ministry expected further intelligence toward the close of the week.—*French paper.*

By the recent census it is found that the city of Detroit contains 2222 inhabitants, of whom 222 are aliens, and 2 are deaf and dumb. As the printers says, they "run hard" on 2's.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Population of India.—The population of India is immense. The amount of it cannot, of course, be known with any thing like accuracy; but the following is probably as near an approximation as can be made:—The Bengal presidency, 58,000,000, the Madras presidency, 16,000,000; Bombay presidency, 11,000,000; total British, 85,000,000; subsidiary and dependent, (say) 40,000,000; Outposts in the bay, &c. (say) 1,000,000; total under British control, 126,000,000; independent states, but awed by the British arms, (say) 10,000,000; approximate total, not Europeans, 136,000,000; total Europeans, about 40,000. About one European to three thousand and four hundred natives; or where they have the whole command of the government and revenue, one European to two thousand one hundred and twenty-five natives.—*Picture of India.*

A signal instance of the mortality of the clime of Sierra Leone, was mentioned a few days ago at Lloyd's. Two vessels, the Lochie, of Liverpool, and the Britannia, of London, remained there on the 25th of February, *the crews of both being dead.*—*Bos. Statesman.*

Removal of the Indians.—One great argument which is constantly brought into view, in vindication of this most disgraceful measure, is that the *contemplated removal of the Indians will be for their benefit.* The same argument has been used, times without number, in justification of another abomination, nearly allied in principle and policy to that under consideration—African slavery. Who authorized General Jackson, or Mr. Secretary Eaton, or the rapacious politicians of Georgia, to decide a question of happiness for the Indians?—Ahab, the tyrant of Israel, when he coveted the vineyard of Naboth, *because it was near his own,* told him he would give him in exchange for it a better vineyard. The haughty monarch doubtless thought he understood what was for Naboth's interest and happiness better than himself. But God thought otherwise. Ahab seized his neighbor's possessions, and destroyed his life; and as a signal punishment for this injustice and oppression, in the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth, dogs licked the blood of Ahab; and the curse of extermination was denounced, and in the end executed, against the whole of the race. God is as just now, as he was in the time of Ahab; and he can as easily crush the oppressor now as he did then.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The agent of this nation has lately received two letters from the War Department, one informing him that orders have been forwarded to the Commander of the U. S. troops for the removal of *all persons* from the Gold Mines, the other directing him to pay the annuity, which has been for several years paid by the treasurer, to the individuals of the Cherokee nation. These are extraordinary documents—we shall lay them before our readers next week. They will reveal a course of policy on the part of the government towards the Indians by no means anticipated by the public.

On the 9th inst. writs of Injunction were served by the Sheriff of Hall county, on eleven of our citizens, for the crime of working their own mines. They are told, if this injunction is not obeyed, *imprisonment without bail* will be the consequence. So the next thing the reader will learn will probably be, that some of the Cherokees are in the jail of Hall county. The editor of this paper was present when the writs were served.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

Unemployed Money.—It has been stated on good authority, that the balance of money at this moment lying unemployed in the Bank of England does not amount to less than £7,000,000 sterling. The greater part is lodged in the Bank by bankers, constituting a surplus beyond what they require for daily purposes, and for which they are unable to find employment. It is a subject of great interest to determine in what mode this surplus of capital will be brought into employment.—If channels cannot be found at home, it will seek employment in foreign countries. The great money transactions, therefore, of the next 12 months, can hardly fail to present some remarkable peculiarities.—*London Times.*

It is a fact not generally known, that Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, voted for Catholic emancipation on the 29th of March, 1779, on the motion of Sir George Saville, seconded by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburnham. The Catholic question was carried on the 29th of March, 1829, just fifty years after, when Mr. Coke was again found at his post as the advocate of civil and religious liberty.—*English paper.*

To Remove a Tight Stopper from a Decanter.—It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficient to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.—*Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

Running.—On Monday last, Shepherd, the pedestrian, started at the Woodpecker Inn, at the top of Marsh Lane, in Leeds, to go to the Crown Inn, Tadcaster, and back, a distance of 30 miles, in four hours and a half, for a wager of £20. He left Leeds at eleven o'clock, and returned at five minutes past three, being twenty-five minutes within the given time.—*Leeds paper.*

New Variety of Wheat.—A correspondent of the *Gardiner's Magazine* states, that a variety of wheat has been received from China. It is considered as more productive, and of better quality, than the common wheat grown in Europe, and the flour which it gives is much whiter.

Great Swimming.—A party of seven gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Leiber of this city, swam from the College Wharf in Cambridge, on Friday afternoon, a distance of four and three quarter miles, *in one hour and twenty-seven minutes,* with a strong current against them more than half the way.—*Boston Gaz.*

Dr. Madden, in his Travels in Egypt, says—"The Bedouin Arabs gave me a counsel, which I found a wise one:—The more a traveler drinks during the day, when exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, the more thirsty he gets; and, finally, these copious draughts have a prejudicial effect on health; at night, it is no matter how much one drinks;—indeed, the more he takes, the less thirsty he is likely to be the next day; for this reason, the Bedouins, following the example of their camels, lay in a stock of water for the next day."

In France there are few soups or sauces made without a portion of sorrel; and so much is it esteemed in that country, that they take the greatest care to have a store preserved for winter use. It is a common saying among the French, that a good housewife is known by her pots of sorrel.—In the vegetable markets, as well as at the doors of the green grocers in Paris, the picking of sorrel is as common as is the shelling of peas in London.—*New England Farmer.*

A humane man, fond of angling for amusement, was in a rage on a late occasion, because the fish did not bite, and the musquetoes did.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—A Treatise on Rail Roads and Internal Communications, compiled from the best and latest authorities, with original suggestions and remarks; by Thomas Earle; Memoirs of the old Schuylkill Fishing Company, and Gloucester Hunting Club; by a member; Memoir on a new mode of treatment for the cure of Herpetic Affections; by Dr. Belliol; Fessenden's new American Gardener; Dictionary of Chemistry, from the French, with additions and notes; by Miss Almira A. Lincoln. Madden's Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine, 2 vols.; Buck's Dictionary, new edition: for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
Aug. 13, 1830.—3t.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.
J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 4to.; Brunton's Compendium of Mechanics, or Text Book for Engineers, Mill-Wrights, Machine-Makers, Founders, and Smith, &c., First American edition, edited by James Renwick, L. L. D.; Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation; Faber on Romanism, 2d edition; An Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; by the Rev. J. F. M. Trevern, D. D. Bishop of Strasbourg, and late Bishop of Aire; Jay's Christian Contemplated in a Course of Lectures, new edition; for sale by HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
August 13, 1830—3t.

CAUTION.—Whereas my once dutiful and loving wife, Lydia Sheppard, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, I forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. PETER SHEPPARD.
Pittsburgh, August 13, 1830.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Charles W. M'Clean, of Baltimore, has this day taken into Partnership his son, William M'Clean, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. The business will hereafter be carried on, in Baltimore, under the firm of C. W. M'Clean & Sons; and in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by James Anderson, under the firm of James Anderson & Co.
CHARLES W. M'CLEAN,
WILLIAM M'CLEAN,
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1830—7t.

A. & W. BEATTY & CO,
Cotton Manufacturers,
PITTSBURGH.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty streets, where they hold themselves in readiness to receive orders.
Merchants and others are solicited to favor them with a trial, as they feel confident they can offer them goods in their line as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or city acceptances.
N. B.—*Wanted*, a number of good WEAVERS, to whom constant employment will be given.
August 6, 1830.—w3t.

INFANT SCHOOL.
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, recently Teacher of the Infant School of this city, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening an Infant School, on the first of September next, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained. ☞Persons desirous of sending their children, will please call, during this week or next, at the bookstore of L. Loomis & Co., No. 98 Wood street. N. B.—Tuition will not be exacted in advance. August 3—4t.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in the town of Kensington, the southern suburb of Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Coltart & Silvey, who brewed twenty-five hundred barrels annually. All the barrels can be procured from the late tenants. This brewery has a good run of custom, and is in good credit. Application to be made by letter, post paid, to H. HOLDSHIP & SON, Pittsburgh. July 27.—tf.

MRS. HERVEY returns thanks to her friends for their support, in her course of Juvenile Instruction, and begs leave to inform them, that her vacation will continue until the 23d of August, at which time she intends to resume her exertions in the preparatory branches of education, suited to the capacities of her pupils. Her wish is to make no display, but to exercise the opening faculties, and engrave on the infant mind the rudiments of useful and practical knowledge.
Smithfield street, August 3.—3t.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, &c. &c.," all the wholesale and retail dealers of goods, wares, and merchandise, wines, or distilled spirits or liquors, drugs or medicines, except such as are the growth or manufacture of the United States, within the county of Allegheny, will take notice, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Monday, the 23d day of August inst. at 9 o'clk. in the forenoon, to hear them, (if they think proper to attend,) as to the amount of their annual sales, &c. and that licenses are to be taken out on or before the first day of September next, for eight months.
FRANCIS M'CLURE,
JAMES RIDDLE,
Associate Judges.
HARVY H. PETERSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,
L. STEWART,
County Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh,
August 3, 1830. [A.6—4t.]

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.
WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership of Selby, Agnew & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have claims against said firm, are requested to present them to W. T. Selby or Smith Agnew, who are authorized to settle all accounts against or due to said firm. All those indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately.—*Kiskeminetas Salt Works, July 29, 1830.*
W. T. SELBY,
SMITH AGNEW,
JACOB GOODING,
Aug. 3—w4 JOHN ECKY.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
PITTSBURGH.
P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general
Auction & Commission Business.
They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, BOOKS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.
N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening.* March 26—w6mo.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET,
OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line
Also, German Goods;
Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, *at reduced prices.*
Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
December 25, 1829.—1yF

A CARD.—The proprietors of the Menagerie embrace this opportunity of acknowledging their obligations to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received since their arrival in this city, and would respectfully inform them, that they have been persuaded to remain here ONE WEEK LONGER.
As heretofore, the company will use every exertion to amuse and accommodate all visiters.
☞As an additional attraction, they have put the Asiatic Lion and Lioness into one cage, and Mr. Wright, their keeper, will enter their cage at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 and 9, P. M. each day.
August 10.—2t.

MENAGERIE.

THE most extensive and diversified collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS ever exhibited in the state, may be seen on the north side of Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! commencing on Monday next, 2d of August. They consist, in part, of the
ASIATIC LION and LIONESS;
ARABIAN CAMELS, male and female; HYENA, of Ethiopia; KANGAROO, of New Holland; HUNTING LEOPARD, of Asia; ZEBRA, from the Cape of Good Hope; AFRICAN LION; PERUVIAN LAMAS, male and female; North American PANTHER and PANTHERESS; Brazilian TIGER, and Prairie WOLF.
☞At 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M. each day, the keeper of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness *will enter their respective cages!* immediately preceding which the Ponies, Monkeys, Camels, and Lamas, will be exercised in the ring. At 5, P. M. each day, the Lions will be fed in presence of the audience! The whole will be exhibited under a pavilion, and seats prepared for the ladies.
*** Hours of exhibition, from 9, A. M. until 6, P. M.—Admittance 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. July 30.

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie,*" and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5. T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAM'L. LEWIS, } *Comm'rs.*

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, }
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf. }

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the eff